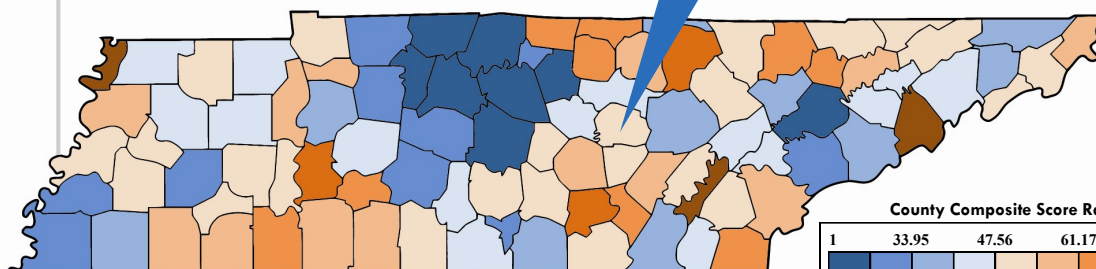


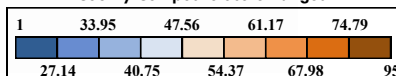
The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

SNAPSHOT: WHITE COUNTY

2012



County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

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Population (2010): 25,841

Pop. Density: 61/square mile

Seat of Government: Sparta

Largest City: Sparta

COUNTY	RANK	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
Carroll	39	Employment and Earnings Composite	50.80	56 ▼
Hickman	40	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$25,082	82 ▼
Marshall	41	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	79.73%	25 ▼
Bradley	42	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	65.4%	50 ▼
Henry	43	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	6.6%	20 ▲
Giles	44	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	29.2%	77 ▼
McMinn	45	Economic Autonomy Composite	47.38	48 ▲
Morgan	46	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total	27.1%	20 ▲
Hancock	47	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	10.7%	70 ▲
White	48	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	76.5%	61 ▲
Scott	49	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.00%	1 ▲
Weakley	50	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	16.0%	48 ▲
Lauderdale	51	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	19.9%	49 ▼
Chester	52	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	52.9%	68 ▼
Hawkins	53	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	45	62 ▼
Henderson	53	County Overview: White County women have made important gains in academic performance and business ownership since 2000, and experienced a slower deterioration in healthcare access than many of their peers have experienced statewide. Perhaps more remarkable, however, is the <i>decrease</i> in unemployment observed among women between 2000 and 2010. Unfortunately, local women experienced more severe trends in poverty—particularly single mothers—and White County fell short of the advancements that many have made in female wages and income disparities, workforce participation, and managerial presence.		
Rhea	55			
Unicoi	56			
Claiborne	57			

Up from 62nd

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

** The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

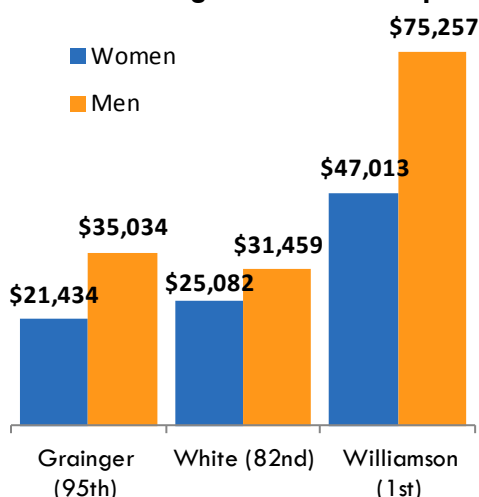
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

The Status of Women in: White County

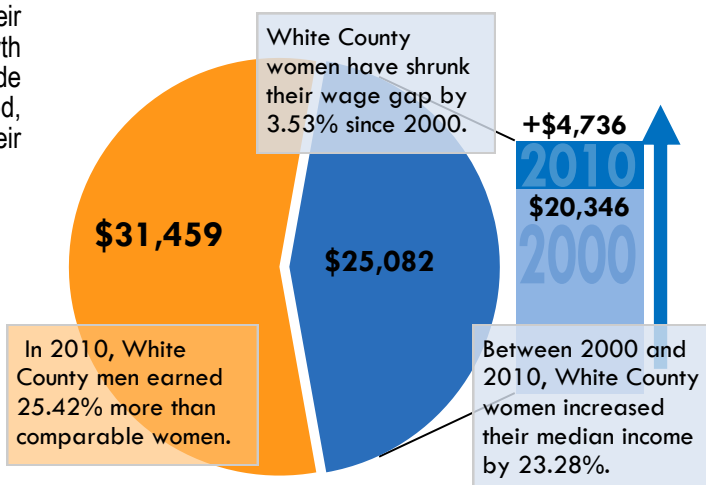
▼ Earnings

White County women's earnings trailed inflation by over three percent between 2000 and 2010, and they added just \$4,736, or 23.28 percent, to their median income during that period. This slow growth caused White to fall from 67th to 82nd in statewide rankings for median income. During the same period, men in the county added only 17.8 percent to their median income and ranked 86th among their peers.

Median Earnings: Counties Compared



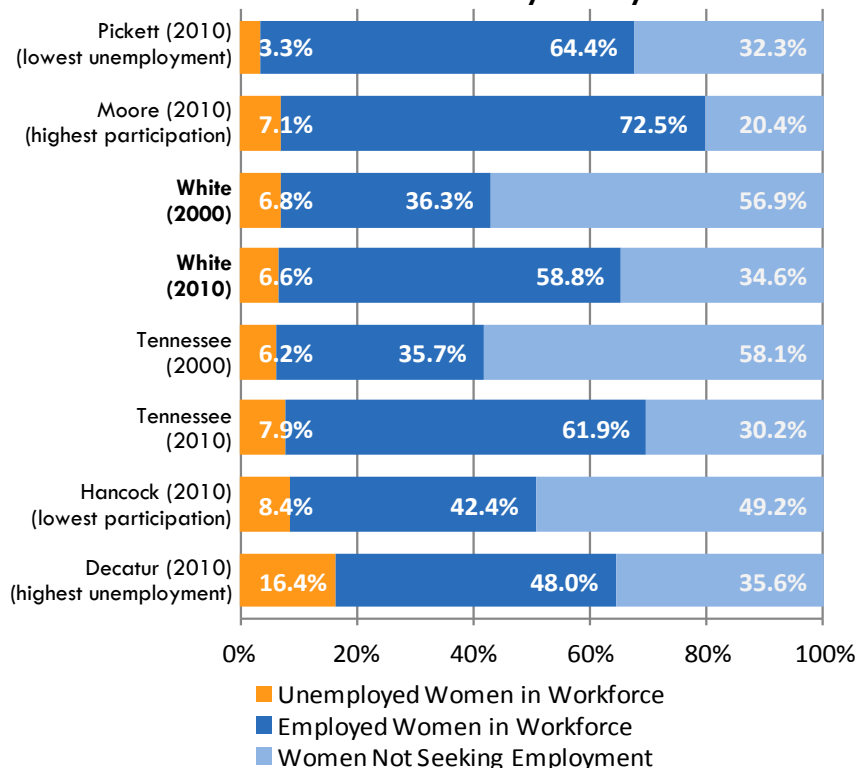
Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



Resulting from a combination of female wage growth and male stagnation, women in White County closed their local wage gap by an additional 3.53 percent between 2000 and 2010, but fell in statewide standing in this category, from 19th to 25th. As of 2010, women still earned only 79.73 percent of what their male counterparts earn in a year, corresponding to an annual shortfall of \$6,377.

◆ Employment

Workforce Access for Women By County and Year



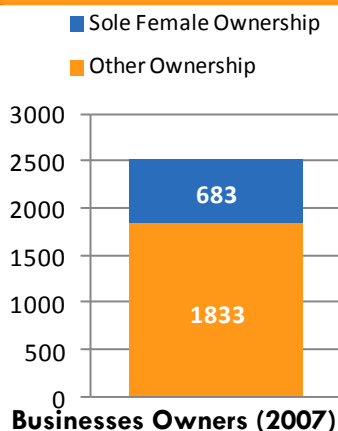
Women in White County participated in the workforce at a rate of 65.4 percent in 2010, growing by roughly one-half since 2000, but dropping from 34th to 50th in this indicator.

Men in White County were 15.3 percent more likely to be involved in the workforce than women in 2010, and women with children under six were even less likely to join the workforce, at 45.3 percent.

White County women experienced a rare decrease in unemployment rates between 2000 and 2010 despite their rise in participation. Only 6.6 percent of women were jobless in 2010, and White moved up from 61st to 20th in the state in this measure.

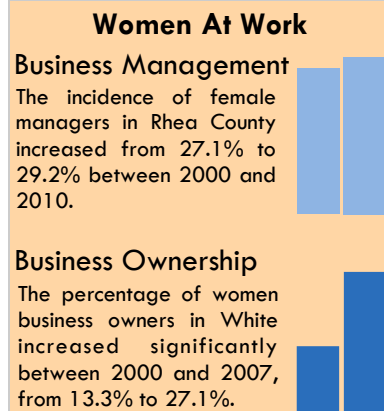
Unfortunately, estimates indicate that 11.7 percent of White County men were unemployed in 2010, and women with young children were also more likely to be jobless than the average woman, at a rate of 7.9 percent.

The Status of Women in: White County

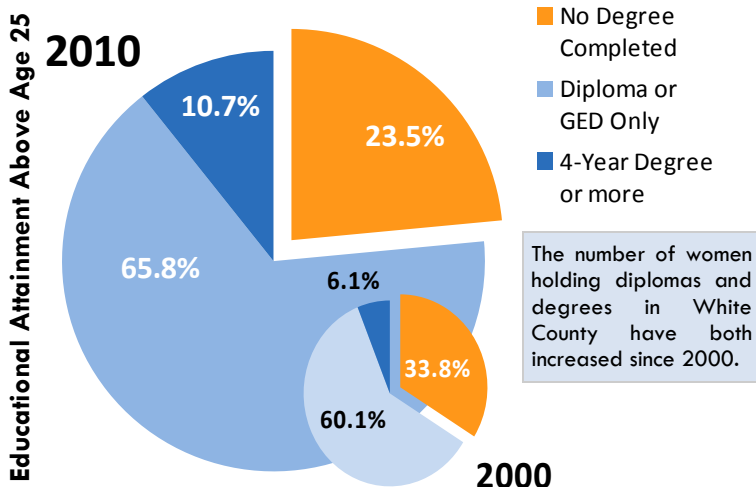


White County women made very modest gains in managerial presence between 2000 and 2010. Countywide, 2.1 percent more managers are now female, but this expansion was slow and caused Rhea to drop from 48th to 77th in statewide rankings. White also fell shy of the state estimate of 36 percent in this category.

In contrast, business ownership ballooned for White County women between 2000 and 2007, with the number of local businesses owned by women nearly doubling. White County improved to 20th from 83rd in this indicator and surpassed the statewide rate of 25.9 percent.



▲ Education



Academic indicators improved across the board for White County women between 2000 and 2010, but the county continues to rank in the lower half of the state in degree and diploma attainment.

The number of women holding four year degrees, increased by 4.6 percent in that time, resulting in a bump of 21 places, to 70th, but trailed the state rate by 7.8 percent.

Similarly, 10.3 percent more women hold diplomas in the county (now 76.5 percent), and the county moved seven ranks, to 63rd, but fell 6.9 percent lower than the state mark.

Notably, White County reported zero dropouts during the 2011-12 school year and shared first place.

▼ Living

Between 2000 and 2010, women in White County saw a decrease in health care access as well as an increase in poverty.

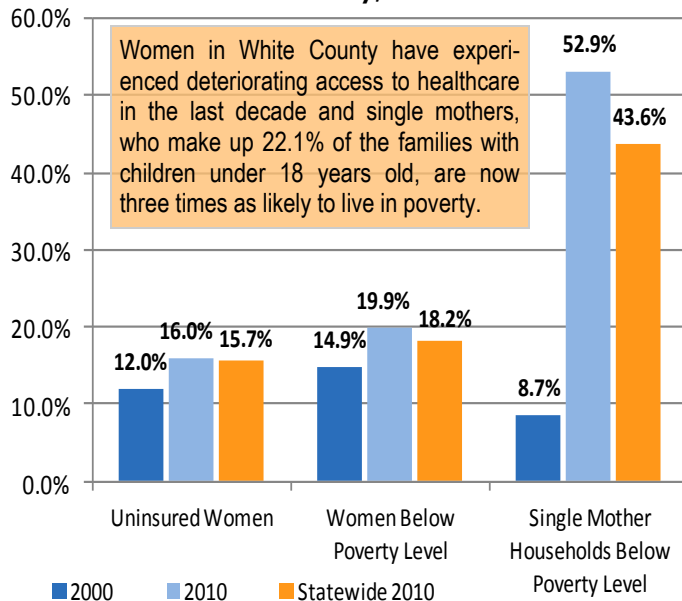
As of 2010, nearly one in six women in the county went without health insurance—four percent more than in 2000—and were 0.3 percent less likely to be insured than women in Tennessee, overall. This increase was relatively modest in the state, and White improved from 79th to 48th in this indicator.

In White County, both measured populations of women live in poverty at higher levels than they used to, and at higher rates than women statewide.

Single mothers are now six times as likely to live in poverty as they were in 2000, and are more than twice as likely to do so as the average woman in Tennessee or White. The county fell from 36th to 68th in this indicator.

Women overall saw a less dramatic rise in poverty during the same period—only 5 percent. However, White County's rate was 1.7 percent higher than the statewide figure in 2010 and White County fell ten places, to 49th.

Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: White County, 2000-2010



About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

Research & Authorship by:

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Visit the Economic Council on Women at www.tennesseewomen.org

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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